

Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L3 and centrifug\$	1

Database:

US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
 US Patents Full-Text Database
 US OCR Full-Text Database
 EPO Abstracts Database
 JPO Abstracts Database
 Derwent World Patents Index
 IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search:

L6  

 

Search History

DATE: Tuesday, January 25, 2005 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

Set Name Query

side by side

Hit Count Set Name

result set

DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L6 L3 and centrifug\$ 1 L6

L5 L3 and bicarbonate 0 L5

L4 L3 and potassium 1 L4

L3 5179012.pn. 2 L3

DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L2 US-5179012-A.did. 1 L2

DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L1 (extract\$)same (microalgae) same (photobioreactor) 5 L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Refine Search

Your wildcard search against 10000 terms has yielded the results below.

Your result set for the last L# is incomplete.

The probable cause is use of unlimited truncation. Revise your search strategy to use limited truncation.

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
(culture)near3 (medium or medi\$)same(potassium bicarbonate)	18

Database:

US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
 US Patents Full-Text Database
 US OCR Full-Text Database
 EPO Abstracts Database
 JPO Abstracts Database
 Derwent World Patents Index
 IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search:

L12

Refine Search

Recall Text

Clear

Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Tuesday, January 25, 2005 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u> result set
DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
<u>L12</u>	(culture)near3 (medium or medi\$)same(potassium bicarbonate)	18	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	(culture)near3 (medium or medi\$)(potassium bicarbonate)	0	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	(potassium bicarbonate)	15082	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	(photobioreact\$) same (potassium bicarbonate)	0	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	(cultur\$)same (photobioreact\$) same (potassium bicarbonate)	0	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	(cultur\$)same (microalgae) same (photobioreactor) same (potassium bicarbonate)	0	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	l3 and centrifug\$	1	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	L3 and bicarbonate	0	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	L3 and potassium	1	<u>L4</u>

L3 5179012.pn.

2 L3

DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L2 US-5179012-A.did.

1 L2

DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ

L1 (extract\$)same (microalgae) same (photobioreactor)

5 L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

ANSWER 93 OF 99 WATER COPYRIGHT 2005 CSA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004001560 WATER
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 6800856
TITLES: THE INFLUENCE OF THE MINERAL COMPOSITION OF THE MEDIUM ON
THE GROWTH OF PLANKTONIC **ALGAE**. PART I. METHODS
AND **CULTURE MEDIA**
AUTHOR: CHU, SP
CORPORATE SOURCE: LONDON UNIV., QUEEN MARY COLL., ENGLAND
SOURCE: J ECOL, VOL 30, NO 2, PP 284-325, AUG 1942. 42 P, 8 FIG,
22 TAB, 43 REF.

AN 2004001560 WATER
AB THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT ALL OF THE **ALGAE** USED IN A TEST SERIES,
WITH BUT ONE EXCEPTION, GROW EQUALLY WELL WHEN THE MEDIA WERE SUPPLIED
WITH NITROGEN SOURCES FROM NITRATE SALTS OR AMONIUM SALTS, SO LONG AS THE
NITROGEN CONCENTRATION WAS WITHIN THE OPTIMUM RANGE; IN LOWER NITROGEN
CONCENTRATIONS, GROWTH WAS GENERALLY BETTER WHEN THE SOURCE WAS A NITRATE
SALT. THE EXPERIMENT WAS ONE IN WHICH 14 PLANKTONIC **ALGAE** WERE
MAINTAINED IN **CULTURE MEDIA** SIMULATING THE CHEMICAL
COMPOSITIONS OF NATURAL FRESH WATERS. **ALGAE** WERE FOUND TO
RESPOND WITH CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCE TO CONCENTRATIONS OF CALCIUM,
MAGNESIUM, **POTASSIUM**, SODIUM, AND SILICA. THE CALCIUM
REQUIREMENT WAS OFTEN LOWER IN MEDIA WITH HIGHER MAGNESIUM
CONCENTRATIONS, WHILE EXCESSIVE **POTASSIUM** INCREASES TOLERANCES
FOR HIGHER CONCENTRATIONS OF CALCIUM AND MAGNESIUM. APPRECIABLE
QUANTITIES OF SILICA WERE FOUND TO BE NECESSARY ONLY FOR THE GROWTH OF
DIATOMS; SOME **ALGAE**, IN FACT, WERE INHIBITED BY THE PRESENCE OF
DISSOLVED SILICA. THERE WAS A WIDER RANGE IN PHOSPHORUS CONCENTRATION
WHEN NITROGEN WAS DERIVED FROM A NITRATE SOURCE RATHER THAN FROM AN
AMMONIUM SALT. (BYRNE-WISC)

ANSWER 92 OF 99 WATER COPYRIGHT 2005 CSA on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004015445 WATER
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 7005409
TITLES: ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS OF FRESH-WATER PLANKTON
ALGAE
AUTHOR: RODHE, WILHELM
CORPORATE SOURCE: UPPSALA UNIV. (SWEDEN). INST. FOR PHYSIOLOGICAL BOTANY
SOURCE: SYMBOLAE BOTANICAE UPSALIENSES, VOL 10, NO 1, P 1-149,
1948. 33 FIG, 30 TAB, 96 REF.

AN 2004015445 WATER

AB THIS WORK ELUCIDATES THE INFLUENCE OF SOME ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON FRESHWATER PLANKTON **ALGAE**. THE REQUIREMENTS OF SOME **ALGAE**, ESPECIALLY SCENEDESMUS QUADRICAUDA, WERE STUDIED IN CULTURES UNDER CONTROLLED CONDITIONS AND COMPARED WITH LAKE CONDITIONS. SUBSTANCE PRODUCTION, CELL MULTIPLICATION, AND CHLOROPHYLL FORMATION ARE RATHER INDEPENDENT ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CULTURE. PARALLEL DETERMINATIONS SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT FOR THE DIFFERENT PARAMETERS. ALPHA A-DIPYRIDYL AND O-PHENANTHROLINE ARE SENSITIVE AND RELIABLE REAGENTS FOR DETERMINATION OF IRON IN WATER. IN LIGHT, ONE PART CITRIC ACID TO ONE PART FERRIC CITRATE HAS A STABILIZING EFFECT SUFFICIENT FOR ALGAL CULTURES. A CULTURE SOLUTION WAS COMPOSED SUITABLE FOR UNLIMITED CULTIVATION OF ABOUT 40 SPECIES AND FORMS BELONGING TO CHLOROCOCCALES, VOLVOCALES, CONJUGATAE, HETEROKONTAE, AND DIATOMS. THE PHOSPHATE DEPENDENCE OF GROWTH CAN DIFFER FOR VARIOUS PLANKTON **ALGAE**. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS WITH DINOBRYON AND UROGLENA SUGGEST THAT PHOSPHORUS, EVEN IN ORDINARY LAKES, MAY BECOME A MAXIMUM FACTOR FOR SOME **ALGAE**; ECOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS CONFIRM THIS SUGGESTION. THE COMPETITION OF **ALGAE** FOR AVAILABLE NITROGEN IONS IS A FACTOR IN NATURAL CONDITIONS WITH DIFFERENT ALGAL DENSITIES. IN AVERAGE LAKES MAGNESIUM AND **POTASSIUM** NEVER LIMIT THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCENEDESMUS QUADRICAUDA. MELOSIRA ISLANDICA SSP HELVETICA PREFERS LOW TEMPERATURES; ANKISTRODESMUS FALCATUS HIGHER TEMPERATURES.
(JONES-WISCONSIN)

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 81103991 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1981103991
TITLE: Chicken manure and blood waste for growing *Chlorella*
pyrenoidosa.
AUTHOR: Wong M.H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Biol., Chinese Univ., Hong Kong, Shatin, Hong Kong
SOURCE: Conservation and Recycling, (1981) 4/1 (9-14).
CODEN: CRECD2
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 046 Environmental Health and Pollution Control
LANGUAGE: English

AB Water extracts of two waste materials, namely chicken manure and blood waste, were used as **culture media** for the cultivation of *Chlorella pyrenoidosa*. *C. pyrenoidosa* had higher growth rates and protein contents when cultivated in these waste materials than had those cultivated in the Bristol medium recommended for the cultivation of green **algae**. The concentration of the essential elements (i.e., nitrogen, phosphorus and **potassium**) increased when temperatures during extraction increased. The growth rates of *C. pyrenoidosa* in the extract of the blood waste prepared at 0°C and the extract of chicken manure prepared at 62°C were similar. It is suggested to construct algal ponds near industrial areas for the dual purposes of purifying waste effluent and of producing edible protein.